Georgia Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1154, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner
Environmental Protection Division
Harold F. Reheis, Director
404/656-2833

September 15, 2000

10003511

COPY

Honorable
Rome, Georgia 20515

RE: General Electric
Rome, Georgia

Dear:

As you may know, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division has worked since the early 1970s to mitigate PCB contamination from the GE, Rome facility. PCB discharges from the plant have decreased dramatically as a result of EPD's regulatory activities and GE's response to our requirements. The effluent is well below allowable discharge limits. Since the plant has closed, EPD has also revoked the company's air quality permit. GE is required to address remaining soil and groundwater contamination both on the GE property and off-site under the state and federal hazardous waste laws.

We have recently been contacted by the Rome News-Tribune, which plans to do an extensive report on PCB contamination from the GE plant in the Rome area. So you will know EPD's long-term activities regarding control of pollution from the plant, I have enclosed a fact sheet which contains a chronology of major actions EPD has taken over the years to assess and control PCB contamination associated with the GE site. I have also included some general information on the human health impacts of PCB exposure and a list of actions we plan to take in the near future. Please note the we have established a toll free number, 1-888-869-1191, to receive calls from citizens who would like to report any information or ask any questions about PCB contamination or the GE, Rome plant.

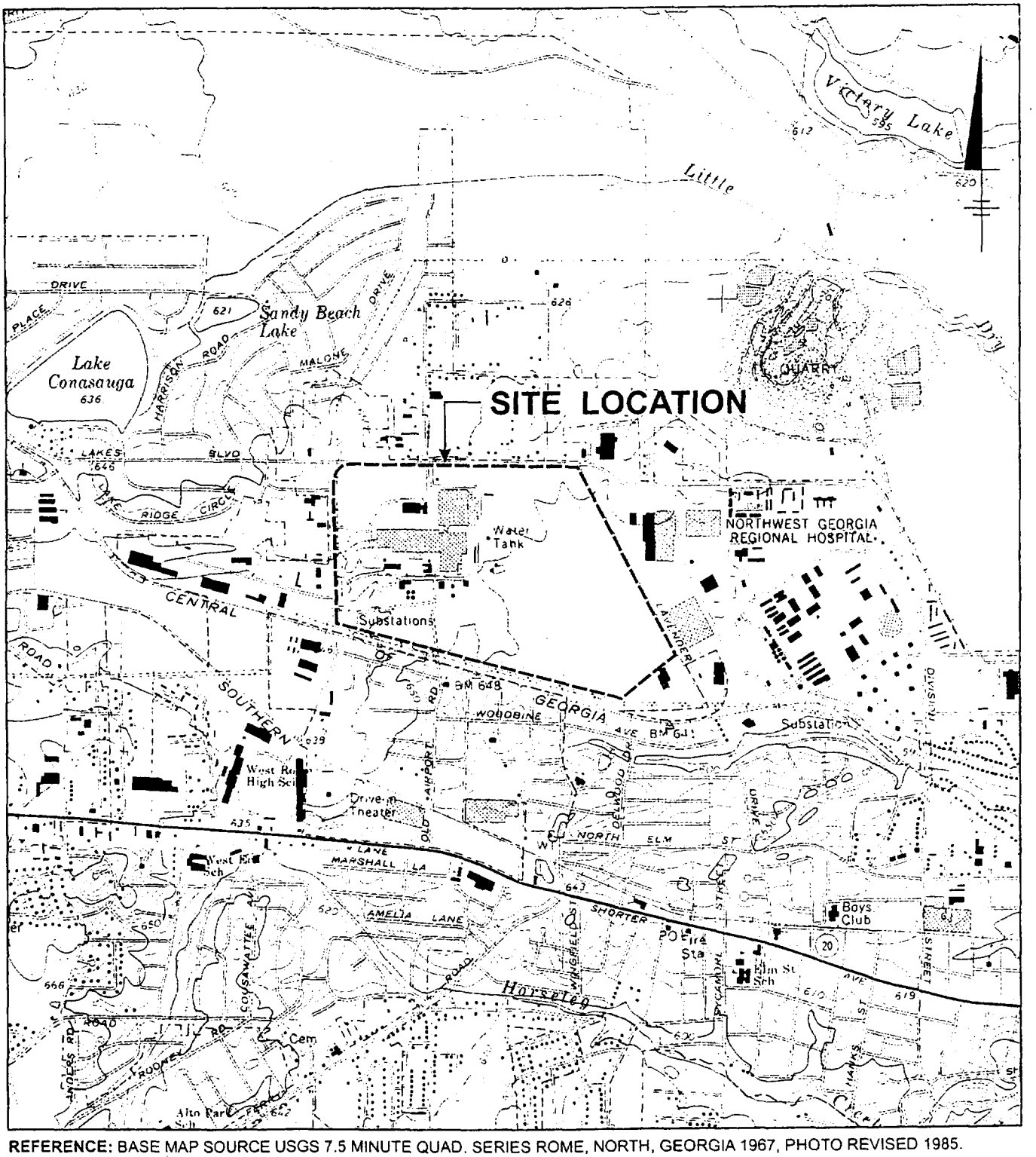
Protection of human health and the environment is EPD's mission and we will take all steps necessary to investigate and reduce potential threats from releases from the GE facility. I hope the enclosed information is helpful to you. If you need any further information, please call me.

Sincerely,

Harold F. Reheis
Director

HFR:ju
Enclosure

S:\RDRIVE\JIM\GEFACT TRAN LETTER.DOC



REFERENCE: BASE MAP SOURCE USGS 7.5 MINUTE QUAD. SERIES ROME, NORTH, GEORGIA 1967, PHOTO REVISED 1985.

2000' 0 2000'

Approximate Scale: 1" = 2000'

AREA LOCATION

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
ROME, GEORGIA

RFI PHASE 2 REPORT

SITE LOCATION MAP

BBL BLASLAND, BOUCK & LEE, INC.
engineers & scientists

FIGURE 1-1

05/00 SYR-D54-DJH LAS
10101001/10101n01.cdr

Georgia Department Of Natural Resources

Environmental Protection Division

Human Health Risks of PCBs (and associated contaminants)

What are polychlorinated biphenyls?

- PCBs are either oily liquids or solids and are colorless to light yellow in color. They have no known smell or taste. PCBs are man-made. Some commercial PCB mixtures are known in the United States by their industrial trade name, Aroclor. GE mixed trichloro- and tetrachlorobenzene into their commercial mixture of PCBs and called it by the trade name Pyronol.
- PCBs don't burn easily and so are good insulating material in electrical equipment. They have been used widely as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment. The manufacture of PCBs stopped in the United States in 1977 because of evidence that they build up in the environment, bioaccumulate, do not biodegrade, and cause harmful effects. Other common products containing PCBs are old fluorescent lighting fixtures, electrical appliances containing PCB capacitors and transformers, old microscope oil, and hydraulic fluids.

What are the known adverse health effects?

- The EPA has determined that PCBs are probable human carcinogens based upon sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. PCBs caused cancer of the liver in rats that ate certain PCB mixtures. Also, both liver and kidney damage has been noted in animals that breathed high levels of PCBs and mild liver damage has been seen in animals given large amounts of PCB laden food. Animals that ate food with smaller amounts of PCBs had liver, stomach, and thyroid gland injuries, and anemia, acne, and problems with their reproductive systems. Skin exposure to PCBs in animals resulted in liver, kidney, and skin damage.
- Birth defects have been implicated in babies born to women who ate PCB tainted fish. People exposed to PCBs in the air for a long time have experienced irritation of the nose and lungs, and skin irritations, such as acne and rashes.
- Neither trichlorobenzene nor tetrachlorobenzene cause cancer. However, both have been shown to cause adverse effects in laboratory animals.

What are promulgated standards determined to be protective of human health?

- The EPA has set a maximum contaminant level in drinking water of 0.5 micrograms PCBs per liter (0.5 µg/L) and 70 micrograms trichlorobenzene per liter (tetrachlorobenzene does not have a maximum contaminant level). The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 1 pound or more of PCBs be reported to the EPA.
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that milk, eggs, other dairy products, poultry fat, fish, shellfish, and infant foods contain not more that 0.2–3 parts of PCBs per million parts (0.2–3 ppm) of food.

For further information regarding human health risks to PCBs, tetrachlorobenzene or trichlorobenzene, please contact one of the following Georgia EPD scientists: Dr. Clifford Opdyke and Dr. Michele Burgess at: 404/656-7802 and Dr. Randy Manning at (404)656-4713 or (706)369-6376.

General Electric

Rome, Georgia
September 15, 2000

General Facility Information

- **Location:** 1935 Redmond Circle, Rome, Floyd County, Georgia 30161. (see attached map)

- **Property Size:** 236 acres of land total

- **Plant History:** The General Electric (GE) plant opened in 1953. According to GE, the company used PCBs at the Rome facility from 1953 until April of 1977. GE manufactured transformers containing various types of insulating fluids, including air, mineral oil, silicone, and PCBs. PCBs were received by rail or truck shipments and stored in closed tanks. PCBs were stored, filtered and then pumped into transformers. GE PCBs were not manufactured at Rome. PCBs were used in 12% of the transformers manufactured at Rome. All PCB storage, filtering and distribution equipment was removed from the Rome facility in 1978. Manufacturing operations ceased in December of 1997 when the plant closed. Remaining site activities are limited to pollution control.

- **PCB Fluid at GE:** PCBs were not used in pure form but frequently mixed with trichlorobenzene or tetrachlorobenzene. Pyronol is GE's trade name for their specific mixture. GE's mixture consisted of 45-80% PCBs and 20-55% trichlorobenzene and tetrachlorobenzene.

Surface Water Discharge Permit

- The Georgia Water Quality Control Act was passed in 1964. The Federal Clean Water Act was passed in 1972.

- The GE Plant was connected to the City of Rome's sewer system in 1969; prior to that time the wastewater went untreated to drainage systems and was discharged off-site.

- On November 16, 1973 General Electric submitted an NPDES permit application to US EPA for discharge of storm water and cooling water.

- On December 31, 1975, EPD issued an NPDES permit to GE. The company was required to monitor for PCBs.

- On February 2, 1977, USEPA issued rules called the Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards (TPES). 10 parts per billion (ppb) of PCB was set as the limit for

stormwater runoff and cooling water. The standard for pipes discharging process water was set at 1 ppb.

- On March 7, 1977, EPD issued GE an NPDES permit which required that PCBs must be maintained below detection levels defined by USEPA as 10 ppb in stormwater.

- On April 13, 1977, GE objected to the permit and requested a hearing.

- On October 7, 1977 EPD issued Consent Order EPD-WQ-370. The order required GE to institute a compliance program with a schedule designed to meet effluent limits for PCB of 10 ppb. A condition of the order that carried on in future orders was that if GE's actions do not achieve the permit limits, the limits will be reviewed by EPD. There was a choice: modify permits limits to a level that can be achieved or after careful evaluation of all the data available, a determination of other practical alternatives will be made, including consideration of on site treatment. This was followed by other orders in 1978, 1979, and 1981, each of which required GE to continue abatement programs and extended determination on final limits as more evaluations were conducted.

- On December 30, 1982, NPDES Permit GA0024155 is re-issued. This 5-year permit required stormwater discharges to meet 10 ppb PCB.

- On September 17, 1986, EPD/USEPA inspected General Electric. USEPA suggested that wastewater treatment by granular activated carbon (GAC) is effective at removing PCB to meet limits of 1 ppb.

- On May 4, 1987, EPD issued Consent Order EPD-WQ-1188 requiring GE to conduct a study and report on capability of achieving a PCB discharge approaching 1 ppb; and select a treatment alternative for lowering PCB levels, including an implementation schedule.

- On December 4, 1987, EPD reissued the NPDES permit allowing PCB limits of 10 ppb with a special condition that limits will be revised after completion of the requirements of Consent Order No. EPD-WQ-1188. The Final Treatment Plan is required to be submitted by April 1, 1988.

- December 1988: Fish tissue data collected by EPD for 1988 had a slight increase over 1987. Consent Order EPD-WQ-1391 is issued. A PCB discharge limit of 2 ppb is established for Outfalls 002 and 004. GE was required to install treatment on Outfalls 001 and 003. The order further required GE to attain final effluent limits of 2 ppb on Outfalls 001 and Outfall 003 by December 31, 1990. The sanitary sewer is meeting pretreatment levels so no additional treatment is needed.

- On June 14, 1989, EPD issued Consent Order EPD-WQ-1463 for violations of the effluent limits on Outfall 001. The order includes a fine of $2,500.

- On May 1, 1991, the treatment system is installed to meet final effluent limits of 2 ppb on all Outfalls.

- From Jan. 1990 – June 1992, there were no detectable PCBs in Outfall 004.

- From July 1992 – Dec. 1993 there was an increase in PCBs in Outfall 004. Random violations were greater than 2 ppb. GE agreed to make further changes to improve compliance.

- May 1995 to Present: No violations of the PCB limits of 2 ppb have been measured. Most of the samples from the treatment system are non-detect for PCBs (less than 0.0005 ppb).

City of Rome Blacks Bluff Road Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP)

- In the early 1980's, the City of Rome had PCBs at the Rome Blacks Bluff Road WPCP which discharges to the Coosa River. These PCBs came from GE's wastewater in Rome's sewer system. The City reached a monetary settlement with GE and work was done to clean out the sludge digesters and drying beds at the WPCP, and to clean the sewers.

- The current NPDES permit for the Rome-Black's Bluff Road WPCP requires monitoring for PCBs twice per year and has a 1.0 ppb monthly discharge limitation.

- The City of Rome has consistently met the permit limits of 1.0 ppb at the WPCP.

Contamination Located on the GE Property

- The federal hazardous waste law, called RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act), was passed in 1976 to control hazardous waste generated; the first federal rules were promulgated in 1980. The Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act was passed in 1979; the first state hazardous waste rules were adopted by the DNR Board in August 1980. Facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste were required to be permitted.

- In 1984, RCRA was amended to require any facility seeking a hazardous waste permit to investigate and perform corrective action on all solid waste management units regardless of the when waste had been placed in the units. Georgia law was similarly amended in 1986.

- All facilities seeking a hazardous waste permit were required to notify EPD of solid waste management units on their site. On February 25, 1985 GE notified EPD of 3 onsite landfills (landfills A, B and C) previously used for disposal of

chemical waste. Soil and groundwater contamination was discovered at all 3 landfills.

- On June 30, 1987 EPD issued GE a Hazardous Waste Permit for the storage of 89,375 gallons of hazardous waste in 55 gallon containers. The permit also required GE to investigate and perform corrective action at solid waste management units.

- On June 30, 1994, EPD conducted a facility wide assessment and identified 35 additional solid waste management units and 4 other areas of concern at the GE site which needed further investigation.

- On March 29, 1991 EPD issued Corrective Action Order #EPD-HW-640 to GE and required GE to submit a plan for corrective action at Landfill B and continue groundwater investigations at Landfill A. Pursuant to this order GE began to remove hazardous solvents in groundwater on site.

- On January 24, 1992 the order was amended to require delineation of all contamination on the GE property and to conduct corrective action.

- On February 5, 1993, GE notified of additional areas where releases of hazardous wastes (PCBs and solvents) may have occurred. So far 43 solid waste management units (SWMUs) and areas of concern (AOCs) have been identified on the GE site.

- On April 25, 1995, EPD issued an Administrative Order requiring that GE perform source removal and/or stabilization at Landfill A. GE appealed the Order. After extensive negotiations, EPD withdrew the Order on July 12, 1995 when GE agreed to expeditiously submit a source control plan and groundwater cleanup plan.

- On November 7, 1997 Hazardous Waste Permit HW-043(S)-2 was issued to GE for the storage of 94,000 gallons of hazardous waste in 55 gallon containers and required investigation of contamination both on and off site, and corrective action for solid waste management units and other areas of concern. This permit was appealed by GE and did not become final until 6/12/98. This permit remains in effect for 10 years.

Hazardous Sites Response Notifications

- The Georgia Hazardous Sites Response Act was passed in 1992; implementing rules were passed by the Board of Natural Resources in 1994.

- Property owners who discover PCBs in excess of 1.55 parts per million (ppm) in soil are required to notify EPD pursuant to the Georgia Hazardous Sites Response Act. The following sites near the GE plant have notified of PCB contamination in

excess of the notification concentration and have been placed on the Hazardous Sites Inventory.

- The General Electric Company
- The Georgia Corporation (two parcels)
- Lowe's Home Center
- South of Lowe's Property (two parcels)
- C H Transportation

- Properties which have notified of PCB contamination and are currently being considered for the Hazardous Site Inventory:

  - Dr. Mueller's Property
  - Tolbert Park

Contamination that has migrated off of the GE property

Surface Water: Drainage Ditches and Creeks

- The GE Rome plant is located on a high point, and the land slopes downward in all directions from the GE plant. There were originally four separate stormwater discharge drainage ditches referred to in the NPDES Permit as Outfalls 001-004. Outfalls 001 and 003 were located on the southwest corner of the GE plant and drained to the south into Horseleg Creek and after three miles into the Coosa River. Outfall 002 is located to the north of the GE plant and drains into Little Dry Creek, which discharges into the Oostanaula River. Outfall 004 is located on the eastern side of the plant and drained historically into Little Dry Creek.
- PCBs were received and used on the western side of the plant, which was primarily drained by Outfalls 001 and 003. In 1990, the drainage from Outfalls 001 and 003 was combined and routed to an on-site treatment facility. In 1994, the drainage from Outfall 004 was also routed to the on-site treatment facility. Outfall 002 collects surface water from areas of the site that have not been used for handling of PCBs (e.g., office area, parking lots, open areas). For that reason, surface water discharged at Outfall 002 historically has not contained PCBs.
- GE began a program to control releases of PCBs from the plant through surface drainage in the 1970s under EPD's NPDES program. GE paved specific drainage areas and ditches with concrete, installed oil/water separators, and an end-of-pipe treatment system with the capacity to collect and treat run-off from a 10-year/24-hour storm.
- The treated water has been below the detection limit for all rainfall events except two in recent years. For the two exceptions, the PCBs were in compliance with the NPDES permitted concentration of 2 ppb. Solids from the treatment facility

are shipped to a facility permitted to dispose of PCB waste. Outfall 002 is actively monitored as part of the requirements of the NPDES permit and all discharges have been below detection limits since August 1996.

- The highest concentrations of PCBs in soil off-site have been found in an area southwest of the plant along a historic drainage pathway. The main area where PCBs are found is at the former Trust Company property (now owned by GE) and nearby properties.

Sanitary Sewers

- The City of Rome is currently replacing a sewer segment from Lavender Drive to Tolbert Park (a city park). In the course of this work, the City sampled for PCBs in Tolbert Park soils. Of 23 samples taken by the City, three locations had PCB concentrations above Georgia's HSRA notification concentration of 1.55 ppm. The PCB levels ranged from below detection to 35 ppm (average 2.6 ppm). The highest concentrations were found near sewer lines. In late May 2000, GE undertook a cleanup of these soils at Tolbert Park, removing PCBs to an average of below 0.25 ppm, with the highest level remaining being reported as 1.1 ppm.
- Also as part of the sewer replacement project, the City took 14 samples adjacent to manholes along the sewer lines northwest of Tolbert Park, and detected low levels of PCBs (0.05-1.5 ppm) in 12 samples. The City also took two samples in the sewer line; one sample was below detection levels and the other was 11 ppm. It is expected that the sewer improvements will eliminate or substantially eliminate the sewers as a potential pathway of concern for migration of PCBs from the GE facility.

Summary of PCB Results from Soil, Sediment and Surface Water Sampling

- EPD sediment sampling at 5 locations in Little Dry Creek and Horse Leg Creek in 1976
    - Range non-detect (ND) to 101parts per million (ppm)
- GE surface water and sediment sampling at 8 locations in Little Dry Creek and Horse Leg Creek in 1994
    - Surface water ND
    - 6 NDs in sediment; 1 @ 36 ppm, 1 @354 ppm
- EPD sediment sampling at 22 locations in 1996 in Horse Leg Creek, Little Dry Creek and West Central Elementary School
    - Range ND to 183 ppm (highest on GE property and immediately off-site)

- Two samples were collected on the school property. One sample had a PCB concentration of .035ppm and the other sample had a PCB concentration of .057ppm.

- GE sampled surficial soils at 8 locations at West Central Elementary in 1998
  - All results were ND
- Surficial soil was sampled at 47 locations in Horse Leg Creek and Little Dry Creek as part of a private lawsuit in 1999
  - Range ND to 9 ppm
- City of Rome sampled surficial soils in Tolbert Park at 36 locations and surface water at 2 locations in 2000
  - Surface water results were ND
  - Surficial soil range ND to 38 ppm
  - After soil removal by GE below 1 ppm
- USEPA collected approximately 40 samples of sediment, surface water, residential soil, and groundwater at locations off the GE property in summer 2000; the results are not yet available.

Investigation of Contamination

- Investigations have shown that PCBs and other chemicals are present at all three of the former landfills and certain other areas in the manufacturing area of the plant. Groundwater was also found to be contaminated, primarily in the area near the landfills. On part of the unimproved of the plant, low levels of PCBs were found in shallow soils and were cleaned up between October 1999 and February 2000. The investigation also found certain offsite commercial properties near the plant with shallow soils contaminated by PCBs.

- In the past two years, GE conducted additional investigation and cleanup activities, including:
  - Installation of 44 additional groundwater monitoring wells at the plant and on adjacent properties, with plans to install an additional four, bringing the total number of groundwater monitoring wells to 102.
  - Removal of 30,000 tons of contaminated soil from the undeveloped property.

River Sediments and Fish

- On September 3, 1976, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued an advisory recommending that people not eat fish taken from the Coosa

was officially closed to commercial fishing by the Board of Natural Resources. On December 1, 1976, DNR issued an advisory against eating wood ducks, mallards and woodcock bagged in the Coosa River-Floyd County area. All of these actions were taken because of contamination of fish (and some game species) in the Coosa River with significant concentrations of PCBs. The contamination was attributed to the GE plant.

- Measurements of PCBs in the late 1970's revealed concentrations of PCBs in fish greater than 30 parts per million (ppm) in some instances. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Action Level for PCBs at that time was 5.0 ppm, but was officially changed to a Tolerance Level of 2.0 ppm in 1984. From 1977 to 1991, PCB concentrations in fish tissue were monitored extensively in the Coosa River by DNR. The monitoring strategy was designed by a statistician so that significant changes in PCB concentrations could be determined. Each year 45 individual channel catfish (approximately 1 pound in size) were collected by DNR for analysis of fillet tissue. From 1977 to 1984, the concentrations of PCBs monitored in catfish from the Coosa River decreased dramatically from concentrations greater than 30 ppm to less than 2 ppm. After 1984, the changes in PCB concentration on a year by year basis were not as dramatic, but continued to decline to an average concentration of 0.78 ppm in 1991. A summary by year and average PCB concentration in ppm is shown below:

  Catfish, approximately 1 lb.

1977 - 36.65	1984 - 1.99
1978 - 34.94	1985 - 1.03
1979 - 30.06	1986 - 1.10
1980 - 17.30	1987 - 1.27
1981 - 7.02	1988 - 1.39
1982 - 4.96	1989 - 1.32
1983 - 2.73	1990 - 0.39
	1991 – 0.78

- In 1991, EPD began to institute a statewide monitoring plan for fish tissue. As a part of that strategy, fillet tissue from three to five individual fish is composited and analyzed for 43 different contaminants, including PCBs. The goal of the monitoring strategy is to provide at least 3 composites of each species tested, and to test at least two important indicator species at each location. Samples have been collected from the Coosa, Etowah, and Oostanaula Rivers during the 1990's using this strategy.

- Between 1977 and 1991, the number of individual fish collected in this area for analyses was approximately 650. From 1991 to the present, approximately 95 composites were collected representing approximately 475 fish. In total, well over 1000 fish have been analyzed in this area to assess contamination.

- Several different species of fish have been evaluated using this strategy. For example, PCB concentrations in smallmouth buffalo measured in 1991, 1993 and 1998 were 5.75, 1.15, and 0.31 ppm, respectively. Other species monitored after 1991 include largemouth bass, striped bass, spotted bass, channel catfish, and others. PCBs have also been found in fish from the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers, but at concentrations generally lower than in the Coosa.

- EPD intends to continue monitoring fish in the three rivers. Twenty-five composite samples collected in the fall of 1999 from the Etowah and Oostanaula will be reported in the 2001 Data Report and Consumption Guidelines. Preliminary reviews of this most recent data reveals only low concentrations of PCBs in a relatively small number of samples (it appears to support our conclusion that concentrations in fish are continuing to decline).

- In 1994, EPD began utilizing a 'risk-based' approach to develop fish consumption guidelines for the state's waters. EPD's guidelines are based on the use of USEPA potency factors for carcinogenicity and reference doses for non-cancer toxicity, whichever is most protective.

- EPD's Fish Consumption Guidelines are updated every year in March. Information is printed in the Georgia Fishing Regulations, and distributed to all licensed anglers. Copies of the Guidelines are made available through all DNR offices, some County Health Departments, and on the DNR web page. Additionally, copies are placed in other locations frequented by anglers (Reservoir Managers, popular marinas, and bait and tackle shops, etc.).

- Recommendations are currently in place (Guidelines for Eating Fish from Georgia Waters, 2000 Update) for several species of fish in the Coosa, the Etowah and the Oostanaula Rivers. However, the most severe restriction category (Do Not Eat) has been removed for all species. Several species in the rivers are under the 1 meal per month consumption recommendation, while others have been relaxed to the 1 meal per week or no restriction recommendations.

- Historic releases of PCBs into drainage ditches and sewers resulted in the release of PCBs into the Coosa River. Of the 55 sediment samples collected by DNR in the Coosa River since 1976, the highest value was 12.1 ppm. The 12.1 ppm sample was taken at Mayo's Lock and Dam in an area of sediment deposition. Below the Lock and Dam PCB values were less than 1 ppm. The mean concentration of sediment samples is below 1 ppm.

Groundwater

- GE has conducted groundwater monitoring at the site for 12 years including monitoring adjacent to the landfills that received PCB waste. There are currently 102 groundwater monitoring wells; 10 are off-site wells. EPD reviews all of the

groundwater data. PCBs and other hazardous substances are present in groundwater on-site, but have not been found in GE's off-site wells.

- EPD believes that the groundwater contamination on the GE site has been delineated and EPD has approved a groundwater pump and treat system to clean up the on-site contamination. However, additional work is needed off of the GE property. Almost every home and business and institution around the GE site gets its water from the City of Rome's water system. However, two residential wells have been identified within a one-mile radius of the site. These wells were sampled in July 2000, but the results are not yet available.

Air

- The federal Clean Air Act was passed in 1970; the Georgia Air Quality Control Act passed in 1978.

- An air quality operating permit was issued by EPD for the GE transformer manufacturing plant in May 1975. The air permit was amended as new air emitting equipment was installed and new regulations came into effect.

- GE complied with its air permit.

- In early 1998, General Electric notified EPD that the facility had been shut down and EPD revoked the company's air permit on April 21, 1998.

- PCBs currently present at the site are typically located in subsurface soils which are not expected to migrate by wind erosion. Most of the manufacturing area where PCBs were used is paved. Most of the remaining plant area is either covered with gravel or covered with grass. Thus, the potential for airborne transport of soil particles is minimal.

Soils in Residential Yards

- In September 2000, GE verbally reported to EPD that PCB-contaminated oil was removed from the plant by employees and others from the mid 1950's until about 1970. This material was reportedly used for termite control and dust suppression in some residential yards. GE has agreed to investigate two homes where PCB contaminated oil is suspected to have been used.
- EPD has very recently established a toll free telephone number (888-869-1191) in an effort to receive information regarding residential use of PCB contaminated oil and find out where PCBs may be located. EPD will evaluate all potential exposures and encourages anyone with any information to call the toll free number.

Planned Investigation and Cleanup Activities for the near future

- A groundwater pump and treat system for the site to control migration of contaminated groundwater and to extract contamination has been approved by EPD. Construction of the pump and treat system will be completed by the end of 2000.
- Control of contamination coming from Landfill A will be addressed through placing a cap over the landfill and removing solvents by a vacuum extraction. Leachate wells will also be located within the landfill to collect and treat leachate migrating from the landfill. Final design and construction will completed in mid-2001.
- GE is required to complete the investigation of nearby off-site commercial properties and the development of cleanup plans for those properties. The company is also required to complete the investigation of other off-site affected areas that are or may be contaminated and developing cleanup plans for those areas needing remediation. EPD and USEPA will oversee this work and may conduct further independent sampling and analysis.
- EPD will try to locate and sample the places where PCB contaminated oils may have been taken prior to 1970; cleanup of these areas may be necessary depending on the concentrations of PCBs discovered.
- A public meeting will be held by EPD in mid-November to discuss issues associated with potential PCB exposures in Rome. EPD will present all data collected to date and help answer questions and comments.

EPD needs your help to fully assess exposure from PCBs in the Rome area. To report any information regarding contamination from the General Electric Facility please call toll free 1-888-869-1191. If you have any questions please contact EPD at the same number.